

# MISSISKOUÍ



# Standard

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

THE  
MISSISKOUÍ STANDARD  
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## POETRY.

### UPPER CANADA.

They called you, my country, disloyal,  
Said your sons felt no patriot glow,  
And averred for the flag that was Royal,  
They never would venture a blow.

Let their deeds now respond to the slander,  
That traitors would cast on your fame,  
While I cling to my country the fonder,  
That there rests not a blot on her name.

On the fields that our fathers defended,  
And which freely were dyed in their gore,  
The blood of their sons will be blotted,  
In defence of the flag that they bore.

Round that standard our foresters rally,  
With their rifles they hasten to the scene,  
Each mountain and hamlet and valley  
Bravely arms in defence of their Queen.

When they spoke of your children retreating,  
With their swords and their valor untried;  
How they slandered the hearts that were beating,  
From the Huron to the Ottawa's tide.

As UPPER CANADIAN,  
Quebec, 1833.

For the Burlington Free Press.

Canada has become a charmed word,  
exciting feelings which baffle all enquiry,  
and leading to actions extraordinary and  
indiscreet.

These feelings and these actions are fast  
bringing on a crisis, when all must come  
to a definite conclusion as to the course to  
be pursued. We cannot much longer  
amuse ourselves with the farce of public  
meetings, got up to sanction inflammatory  
resolutions or to ensnare the people to the  
support of party leaders. Public opinion  
when greatly excited will not spend itself  
in unmeaning resolves, but necessarily leads  
to action, and as the direct tendency of  
that action is to produce a state of hostility  
between us and Great Britain, the conse-  
quence of which may endure when we  
are in the grave, we ought to come to a  
solemn pause and consider well what we  
are doing. We are standing as it were,  
on the crater's edge, and duty and prudence  
unite in their demands of caution and firm-  
ness. The history of the world does not  
record a case of more extraordinary conduct  
than we are now exhibiting. Without a  
complaint against Great Britain, we  
are precipitating this nation into a war  
with her, and for what, for the abstract  
right of dictating as to the form of a pro-  
vincial government, and all this in contra-  
diction of a solemn treaty and the laws of  
the Union. The long list of cases where  
stand recorded the acts of perfidy on the  
part of nations is to be increased by us.

But lest the principles I may advance  
should by any be feared as dangerous, I  
warn my readers that my name appears to  
the condemned memorial. It will, there-  
fore, be seen that I write as a proscribed  
man, but I ask no brawler's leave, to  
address myself to all who love their coun-  
try and desire to guard its honor from poli-  
ticians.

A plain statement of the case is this—  
Canada is claimed to be a component part  
of the British Empire, transferred to that  
Kingdom by a treaty with France. The  
form of government established therein is  
almost a *fac simile* of that of Great Britain.  
One branch of the Legislature, as in  
England, is elective and is wholly in the in-  
terest of the disaffected. The laws enacted,  
bear equally upon all classes, conditions and  
persons. Courts are established and laws  
are administered equally to all. The bles-  
sings of civil liberty are enjoyed by all, and  
none are put beyond the pale of protection.  
It will probably be admitted that no in-  
stance of bad faith had occurred on the  
part of the English Government, that they  
have in all their measures consulted the  
best interests of the colonies: erected public  
works of great value, and expended  
millions for their protection, while the  
Province has been more free from taxes and  
public burthens than any state in this Union.

Under these circumstances a rebellion  
has broken out, and a contest is raging be-  
tween the established Government on the  
one side, and the disaffected on the other,  
and the question for us to determine is  
whether it is our *duty*, our *interest*, or our  
right to interfere.

I, may be doubtful whether a case can  
ever occur, when the administration of a  
Government, though ever so oppressive,  
will justify surrounding nations to interfere.

in that Government. No one presumes to  
intermeddle with the government of the  
Sublime Porte, and yet no one doubts as  
to the oppression of the people. But admit  
that cases may arise, justifying such  
interference, it can only be in *extreme cases*,  
and no man pretends that any of those cases  
have occurred.

Canada bears the same relation to the  
English Government that Louisiana does  
to ours, being transferred in the same  
manner and by the same power. Their  
form of government may justly be called  
free, for it is an admitted fact that next to  
our own the British Government is the  
freest in the world. But as many will  
contend that the Canadians are an oppressed  
people, the contest is either a strife as to  
the form of their Government, or a mani-  
festation of implacable hatred between  
them and all who speak a different lan-  
guage. If the one, our interference would  
be unlawful; if the other, it would be  
murderous. None will contend that duty  
demands our interference. There are fan-  
atics in liberty as well as in religion, and  
they may consider that duty calls on them  
to consecrate their bodies to the reformation  
of the world's abuse, but they are  
harmless creatures whose example will have  
small influence upon the thoughtful and  
sober minded. As citizens, our duty is  
to our own government, and the greatest  
benefit we can confer upon the world is to  
render that government a perfect example  
of high and honorable bearing.

The argument is equally conclusive on  
the score of interest. Our intercourse with  
Canada has been more extensive and inti-  
mate than with many of the States of the  
Union. Our commercial connections with  
them have been greater than with all the  
States, excepting New York, and these  
connexions have been almost exclusively  
with the government party. But we should  
also take into consideration our connexion  
with England, and this opens to view a  
vast field of relations, varied, important and  
interesting to us and to the world. Great  
Britain and America have a common origin,  
speak the same language, and are the two  
freest nations in the world. Both  
are laboring to advance the interests of  
man, to enlarge the boundaries of know-  
ledge and to send the lights of religion to  
the dark corners of the earth. They should  
be natural allies, and so far as interest is a  
subject of enquiry, the argument is con-  
clusive, we have every thing to gain  
by neutrality and much to lose by a breach  
of it.

I am aware that with exclusive Patriots  
questions of interest will be considered as  
low and groveling. Their sublimated no-  
tions of liberty lead them to regard the  
peace of the nation as of small moment  
when opposed to the dear right of pros-  
trating all governments against their pure  
theories. It will hardly be expected that  
they will bestow much thought upon the  
momentous question of the right to inter-  
fere, and I shall not give myself the trouble  
to discuss the matter for their benefit:  
but I call on the peaceful, the quiet, the  
lovers of order and of law, to consider well  
of the morality of the transaction. These  
cases have occurred and covered the actors  
with glory, as in the case of Lafayette. But  
it is not every quarrel that offers a fit  
occasion, and in a mere rebellion it is never  
allowable. The rebellion of Shays; the  
whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania; the  
powder plot in England; and thousands of  
others are cases of resistance to the govern-  
ment where the world by common consent  
would award to every intermeddler the  
glory of a halter.

The individual by joining in a foreign  
quarrel assumes a hostile character and is  
to be treated as such. Colonel Miller in  
Greece could claim no privilege as an  
American citizen. The original character  
for the time being, is merged in that of the  
new relation. It was on this ground that  
the French Government attempted to pre-  
vent the departure of Lafayette, and it was  
effected by stealth. The question for us to  
determine is of a national character, and we  
are to determine how far we have the right  
as a nation, of giving aid to the disaffected.

The duties of government towards each  
other can admit of no controversy. Every  
people have the right of establishing their  
own form of government. This is admitted  
by every writer on the laws of nations.  
When Russia and the other powers inter-  
fered in the government of Poland, they  
incurred the censure of the civilized world.  
The revolution in Cromwell's time was  
viewed with great distrust, but none felt  
authorised to interfere. So again in the

various revolutions of distracted France all  
trembled, but stood aloof. We have no  
greater right to interfere in the government  
of other nations than they in ours, and a  
league like that of the *holy alliance* to  
extinguish the spirit of liberty here, would  
be condemned by the world as well as by  
us.

All resistance to constituted authority is  
either rebellion or revolution. It may not  
be easy clearly to define the limits of the  
two, but still there is a clear difference be-  
tween them, as well as in the rights grow-  
ing out of them. In a case of rebellion  
merely, no one ever contended for the  
right of taking part with the disaffected. It  
is only when the resistance assumes the  
form of revolution that this right can be  
claimed. A revolt in the city of Constan-  
tinople would be visited with decapitation  
and though the measure of punishment  
might be outrageous, no interference would  
be tolerated, but, when the Bey of Egypt  
raises the standard, assistance might be  
afforded. The difference consists in the  
fact that the revolters have assumed a form  
of government, and when they have ac-  
quired a force sufficient for the ordinary  
purposes of government, assistance may be  
granted.

Thus, in the case of the United States,  
France gave us assistance... So in the case  
of the South American governments, and in  
the case of Texas.

This can only happen when by the ac-  
knowledgement the party is admitted into  
the family of civilized nations. But when  
the struggle for mastery is between the  
people of the same section of country, as  
in the cases before mentioned of Crom-  
well, the revolutions in France, or that now  
raging in Spain, no assistance can be given  
to the disaffected without a breach of the  
laws of nations. If the disaffected obtain  
the mastery and become a government *de  
facto*, they may be recognized as such and  
acquire the rights of a government. In-  
stances have occurred of aid to the regular  
government, as that of Prussia to France,  
during the French revolution, and of the  
combined powers at the battle of Waterloo,  
but no instance of aid to the revolters  
is recollect, and it is believed none can be  
found.

The reason obviously is, that a principle  
of this kind would lesson the foundation  
of all authority; would lead to the de-  
struction of all government over the same  
people at the same time; hence, until the  
disaffected obtain the mastery, no treaty  
could be made with them.

The cases where assistance has been  
given to the revolters are confined to those  
where the contest is between the different  
portions of the government.

When therefore the people of a section  
of country, as in the cases before mentioned  
of the United States, Texas, &c. have  
established a regular government they may  
be recognized as independent nations, and  
others in their discretion may make treaties  
with them. But these principles have no  
application to the contest in Canada. The  
resistance is too feeble to merit the distinc-  
tion of a revolution; it is a pitiful rebellion.

At the firing of the first gun, the  
leaders abandoned their adherents and seek-  
ing safety in a disgraceful flight, have come

among us to give examples of patriot daring

under the protection of our laws. Dis-  
guise in this matter is useless. The con-  
tinuance of this contest rests with us.

If we stand aloof it dies still born. If we  
nurse the bantling it may acquire a mor-  
tuary strength, but will be crushed in  
the end. And why take such a step?

there is madness in the thought. It can-  
not benefit Canada,—the injury to ourselves

is sure. We pollute the name of liberty

by this meritorious interference, and bring

disgrace upon the American character which  
ages cannot wash out.

The demonstrations of sympathy which  
have been exhibited are credible to Amer-  
icans as lovers of liberty, and if restrained  
within proper limits may advance its cause,  
but if allowed to burst forth in furious en-  
mity against all other forms of government  
will only defeat its object and bring a stain  
upon the nation. We may extend our  
sympathies to every oppressed people, but  
must not make war upon their government  
except for injuries we have sustained.

Against Great Britain we have no cause of  
complaint. Time has been when we have

met them in the battle field, and if unre-  
dressed injuries should ever demand it, we

will meet them again, and thrice is he arm-  
ed that has his quarrel just.

But the clarion's voice has given place to the notes

of peace and we are now friends. A sol-  
emn treaty binds the two nations in terms

of amity and mutual benefit, and laws have

been enacted for the purpose of preserving

that peace. Have the terms of that treaty

and the laws been observed? In shame

and in sorrow we answer no. Our feel-  
ings have obtained vent in more enduring

forms than sympathy, they have become  
embodied in preparations for war. We  
cannot deceive ourselves. Arms, ammunition,  
munitions of war have been openly  
furnished. To say nothing of what has  
been done in this State, the encampment at  
Navy Island is American in its char-  
acter, commanded by an American sol-  
dier.

It matters not that it lies a few rods  
beyond our jurisdictional line; its character  
is the same as if it were in the streets of  
Buffalo, and could not live a day without  
American support.

If these things are right, let the government  
avow them and give character to those acts  
which our citizens are now performing. But  
if wrong, let the reproach be put far away  
by the action of the government, and let  
these misguided men be taught that the  
nation's peace, and the nation's honor

must be preserved. It would be an insult  
to say that the government has not the  
power to command the observance of its  
treaties and laws. They have the power,  
and having it are bound to exercise it. If  
this power is put forth in good faith, and  
with the honest intention of maintaining

peace, all will be well. If otherwise, the  
consequences are not doubtful. Great Brit-  
ain will attempt to maintain the integrity of

the province. The record of our acts will

be exhibited, and satisfaction demanded,

and if not given, the harbors of Boston and

New York will be laid under contribution

before the first day of June.

Are we prepared for such an event?  
where is our efficient force? Our armies  
are in the marshes of Florida in the un-  
successful chase of a few naked Indians—  
and where is our navy? Echo answers  
—where!

I have thus, fellow citizens, expressed  
my views somewhat freely. They are ut-  
tered because I think them true, and de-  
manded by the occasion. I claim to be a  
republican, and am willing to stand or fall  
by the purity of my views and intentions.  
I court the consideration of intelligent men,  
but protest against the decision of noisy  
meetings. If the facts I have stated be  
incorrect, the error can be easily pointed  
out; if the argument is unsound, let it be  
answered by something better than oblo-  
quy. In common with others, I claim the  
right of offering my views, and while threats  
shall not keep me back from the expression  
of an honest opinion, no cringing syco-  
phancy, nor love of popularity shall lead  
me to retract. If future events show that  
I have been alarmed without cause, let me  
be set down as an alarmist; but if other-  
wise, let there be no more threats of per-  
sonal abuse, at least let us die a natural  
death, and the press no more be disgraced  
by its open countenance of the *gallows* and  
the *gibbet*.

A. B.

Yesterday Major Pringle's Company of  
Royal Artillery arrived in this garrison  
from New Brunswick; they crossed the  
river about one o'clock, and landed at the  
Lower Town Market Place, from whence  
they were escorted by the Volunteer Ar-  
tillery, who were drawn up in St. Peter  
Street, and accompanied the new comers  
to the Jesuit Barracks. The Company is  
composed of a fine set of young men, and  
do not appear to have suffered from their  
long march. We understand they will  
move upwards in a few days.

The Light Company of the 34th arrived  
to day about two o'clock. On landing,  
they were received by all the unpaid, Com-  
pany of Quebec Volunteers, with the  
Band of the 66th Regiment, & also marched  
into the Jesuit Barrack; the Grenadier  
Company is expected on Saturday; they will,  
for the present, remain in this Garri-  
son. After the 34th company had entered  
the Barracks, the Volunteers continued  
their march through the principal streets of  
the city; they mustered strong on the oc-  
casion, and made a very soldierlike ap-  
pearance.

It is reported that the 81st Regiment  
from Gibralter is, as well as the 93d High-  
landers, destined for these Colonies....

Quebec Mercury, Jan. 25.

The Grenadier Company of the 34th  
Regiment arrived yesterday; they are stout,  
active men, generally young, and altogeth-  
er are as favourable a specimen of that class  
of soldiers as we have for a long time seen.  
They marched into the Jesuit Barracks,  
and it is understood will remain in this  
garrison, at least till the arrival of the bat-  
talion companies, which are not expected,  
as we are informed, for a fortnight or three  
weeks.—Quebec Mercury, Jan. 27.

## TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the steam  
ship Constitution, we have received our files  
of the Houston Telegraph, of the 30th ult.

An extra published on Christmas day,  
gives a rumoured account of a battle said  
to be fought at San Antonio de Bexar,

between a considerable body of invading  
Mexicans, and a part of the Texian army  
under Colonels Karnes and Wells, on the  
20th ult., from 9, A. M., with doubtful  
results.

The same paper gives an abstract of the  
account transmitted to the secretary of war  
by Col. Karnes. He states that about 50  
Mexicans had made an attack on the guard  
protecting the horses about eight miles be-  
low that city...killing one and taking the  
other prisoner; and that they had been  
pursued unavailably for ten miles, as the  
trail had given out.

The Texian government has purchased  
a brig carrying 11 guns and 260 men. It  
is anchored in Galveston bay, and will soon  
be ready for action.

The organization of the militia is grad-  
ually progressing. Thos. J. Rusk has been  
appointed major general.

A general order was issued on Christ-  
mas day by Gen. Rusk, ordering the offi-  
cers of militia to have their troops in readi-  
ness to march against the enemy at a mo-  
ment's warning; for it is apprehended that  
the Mexican army will now shortly invade  
Texas

ance from our harbour only awaited a fair wind was taken possession of this morning by orders of Gen. Scott, and manned with United States troops, to prevent her leaving. This act on the part of the authorities, in the absence of martial law is rather premature, as we are confident that no individual in this city has the power or right to stop any vessel that has a clearance, as in the case of the Savannah.

We regret that we should be the first to notice this unlawful act, on the ground that we may be charged with aiding in an excitement which had nearly ceased, but holding the situation we do, we shall not flinch from making public any action which, like this is done without the shadow or colour of legality.

If we are rightly informed, the collector of any port within the United States, cannot refuse a clearance to any vessel unless the articles on board are contraband. Nor is it necessary for any vessel to obtain a clearance between this port and Barcelona, for the simple reason that the distance lies within the District.

*Postscript.*—We have just been informed that the Barcelona has been seized on the same grounds as the schooner Savannah, and placed under the charge of Lieut. Homans, of the U. S. Navy, with an armed body of men. We again enquire where is the authority for all this? If any...produce it...and relieve the public mind. Why should she leave our waters for a destination known only to a few?...Are we all emissaries from a foreign government?

The same paper of the day following, states that the *Barcelona* was regularly chartered by the government, and the *Savannah* only seized.

From the Albany Daily Adv. Jan. 24.

The Buffalo mails arrived yesterday, two more will be due to-day. We have Buffalo papers of Saturday evening last.

The schooner Savannah cleared at Buffalo for Dunkirk on the 18th instant, and was preparing to sail the same evening when information having been given to the collector that she was destined to take a large number of men from some place in the vicinity, he had her seized.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states that information had been received at Hamilton, U. C., by express, that Dr. Dumcombe had taken Fort Malden, & destroyed the village of Amherstburg...Doubted.

The steamboats Barcelona and Robert Fulton, have been chartered at Buffalo, for government service. Lieut. Homans, of the Navy, has been appointed to the naval command of the lakes, and hoists his flag on the former. It is said that Captain Champlain, also of the Navy, will take charge of the latter. The *Barcelona* left Buffalo on Saturday—destination unknown.

*The State Cannon.*...The statement was communicated to us this morning. Day before yesterday, Colonel Ransom, commanding the Militia at Tonawanda, received a letter through the post-office, purporting to be written by General Scott, ordering him to deliver to certain teamsters the cannon belonging to the state, which had been lost in his custody. The circumstances that this order came through the post-office, and the totally unmilitary character of the address, excited Colonel R.'s suspicions that all was not right, and before complying with it, he called upon a gentleman of Tonawanda, and showed him the document. This gentleman assured him that he was acquainted with General Scott's hand-writing, and believed the order to be written by him. The cannon were accordingly given up. Where they are no one can tell, but every one can guess in whose possession they are.

Yesterday, however, Colonel Ransom, to make assurance doubly sure, sent a dispatch to Gen. Scott, advising him of the facts; but we understand that the bearer saw fit to delay delivering it for some hours after he arrived in town.

It appeared upon investigation, that the order from General Scott was a forgery, and that some person or persons adopted this course, in order to recover these guns from the protection of the state, to which they had been surrendered only so long as suited their purposes.

We have heard various rumors, which strongly compromise several individuals in this city, who have played prominent parts in recent movements here, but as measures have been adopted to ascertain the parties to this transaction, and bring them to justice, we forbear giving names, or alluding more distinctly to reports. *Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

It appears that the above order, or letter, was written by an inhabitant of Buffalo, named William Scott, who, says a writer in the Journal, 'usually writes his name "W. Scott," without altering his hand-writing, or using any deception whatever. It did not partake of the military character necessarily attached to orders coming from head quarters, which is conclusive against any intention of forgery, but merely signed with the simple name of "W. Scott."

A correspondent of the Buffalo Journal of the 20th says, that these cannon were not government but private property. By the following, from the *Commercial Advertiser*, it would seem that some of them have been retaken:...

Col. L. H. Ensworth, with a detailment of the 8th Brigade, accompanied by one of the Deputy Marshals, succeeded in regaining two pieces of cannon and several stand of arms, with powder, balls, &c. belonging to the state. They were found at Goodrich's, some fifteen miles up the lake.

Since the above was put in type, we have learned that the cannon were part of

those which were obtained from Col. Ransom by means of a forged order.

Head Quarters, 7th Military Department, Detroit, January 5, 1838.

Sir...Last evening I received an official letter from Major Webb, the United States officer in charge of the ordnance stores belonging to the United States in the arsenal at Dearborn, and the military magazine in the vicinity of Detroit, informing me that he has information from a source that cannot be doubted, that there is at this time a considerable body of men organising in Michigan, with a view of uniting with the patriots, as they are called, in Canada, and that they contemplate to furnish themselves with arms, accoutrements and ammunition from the Dearborn arsenal, and the military magazine at Detroit, and urges on me the necessity of a military guard to protect this property...and believing myself, that, owing to the present singular excitement, a guard for the above purpose is indispensable, therefore, in behalf of the United States, respectfully require of you a guard, to consist of one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, three sergeants, four corporals, and forty-two privates, to be at the disposal of Major Webb, till instructions can be had on the subject from the Major General commanding the Eastern division of the United States Army, or the Commander-in-Chief at Washington. I am respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. BRADY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.  
Hon. S. T. Mason, Governor of Michigan:

Head Quarters, Michigan Militia, Detroit, Jan. 5, 1838.

You are hereby commanded to furnish from the company under your command, the guard required in the communication from Brig. Gen. Brady, U. S. A., a copy of which is herewith furnished you for your guidance.

By order of the Commander in chief.  
JOHN WINDER, Aid de Camp.  
Isaac S. Rowland, Captain of the Brady Guards, Detroit.

It does not appear, however, that the precautions of the authorities of the United States, had been attended with due effect; for it will be seen from the following communication, which we find in the *Baltimore American*, dated two days subsequently, that all the States arms in the Arsenal at Detroit, had been secretly carried away; that four hundred stand of arms had been openly seized at Monroe; and that the city powder magazine at Dearborn, were only protected by a guard dispatched from the city in time. Of the 800 stand of arms sent to Bois Blanc, by the 'patriots' of Detroit, it will be borne in mind, that one half were captured only two days afterwards, opposite Amherstburgh, by a party of the Kent Militia.

Detroit, Jan 7, 1838.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion, in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada by certain refugees and others having been discovered.

Nothing of the movement was known, save that a meeting had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there. It has turned out differently, for on Thursday night all the State arms in our Arsenal were secretly taken away; on the same day 400 stand were openly seized at Monroe, and on the succeeding night our jail was robbed of all the arms and fixed ammunition which had been deposited there for safe keeping.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stand and 100 men departed from our wharf for Bois Blanc—a British Island nineteen miles below, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the River Detroit with Lake Erie. Attempts were also to have been made upon our city powder magazine at the Dearborn, which were frustrated by a guard being dispatched from the city in time.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc...subscription papers circulated, and now containing 1000 names,...Commissions from Navy Island tendered and accepted—enrollment of about seven hundred men made in the different counties on the river—regular drills held—and to cap the climax, a —— Sutherland from New York is hourly expected, with a force from Cleveland, to arrive at Gibraltar, sixteen miles hence...the point of rendezvous...and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon the remains of an old breast-work, the patriots design making it a depot, and intend, after leaving thereon a guard to attack Malden, to proceed to Sandwich and London, and effect a junction with Mackenzie at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

All the operations have been conducted with efficiency and secrecy, and as there are many disaffected on the proposed route, there is some feasibility in the plan. We think they will at least take Malden if they

From the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the concert of action shown in the enterprise, we conclude that some able head is at work.

Governor Mason issued his Proclamation three or four days ago, but it was disregarded. Yesterday the U. S. District Attorney despatched a steamboat with the Marshal and posse after the schooner, but they were defied, and threatened with the contents of an eighteen pounder, if they ap-

peared. Our citizens held a public meeting and passed Resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the Patriots' measures, and organized a guard of one hundred men for the protection of the town, which was then without any arms, save those of the volunteer corps, and liable to be plundered of its stores by the Patriots, or fired on by the Royalists on the opposite side of the river.

Upon the return of the marshal, a requisition for arms was made upon General Brady, U. S. A. which was granted. Arms from Dearborn were brought in, and an enrollment of two hundred citizens made to seize the schooner, if found within our jurisdiction. We think, however, she has reached her point of destination ere this.

The patriots have a large body of men at Gibraltar, destined to co-operate with the vessel above alluded to, and tomorrow morning we may expect the grand move to be made upon the town of Malden.

I have thus given you some of the details of an enterprise, which however much we may sympathise with the Canadians, is a most flagrant violation of neutrality and national faith.

That all these enrollments should have been made—arms taken...men drilled...& the whole machinery of war put into operation...without the knowledge of our police, is a matter which our Government will find it exceedingly difficult to explain to the satisfaction of the British nation, and should that people make reprisals or surprise our coast by a cannonade, an impartial judge would deem the retribution just.

P. S. Monday morning, Jan. 8.—Sutherland has arrived at Gibraltar from Cleveland with seventy men, and an attack upon Bois Blanc, of which the British are said to be in possession, is contemplated this day.

*The New Outbreak.*—We have nothing later from Detroit than the letter we published yesterday, but some additional information is given in the subjoined extract and official documents from the Detroit Daily Advertiser. From these we are led to hope that the absurd, illegal and most unpatriotic projects of the *soi disant* patriots—whose proper appellation should be robbers, brigands, and outlaws—will be efficiently met and counteracted by our own authorities; and that, if they will insist upon invading the territory of Canada, our Government and people will be able to say with truth, that they have gone as a denounced and repudiated band of freebooters, fleeing from the outraged laws and justice of the country which they disgrace, and which takes no other interest in their fate than a sincere desire that they may never return within its borders.

We hope that the account we published yesterday may prove to be exaggerated & incorrect, at least so far as relates to the stealing of the arms; but even should this mortifying assertion be well founded, we do most earnestly hope that the recent events on the Niagara frontier may be taken as a warning and an incentive, by authorities and people, and that our Government, the exemplification of a system which we boastingly proclaim the most perfect ever devised by human wisdom, may not again stand before the world in the humiliating attitude of acknowledged inability to prevent or punish acknowledged offences against its own laws, and the laws of nations too.—*New York Com. Adv.*

For the Falton and Brighton Gazette.

#### LOWER CANADA REVOLUTION.

However the hearts of the whole American people always glow with fertile emotion, at every struggle for liberty and independence, I can hardly believe that in the Lower Canada Revolution there is anything to claim our sympathies for the French, or our indignation against the English. It seems to be a desperate effort on the part of the French to regain their nationality without having any aggravated grievances to complain of. It is a Gallic and Anglo-Saxon quarrel.

It will be remembered that the Gallo-Canadians were conquered by Great Britain in the old French war. At the commencement of the American Revolution, the Canadas were British colonies. The English, after the taking of Quebec, by an act commonly called the act of Quebec, guaranteed to the French Canadians, most of their privileges and liberties congenial to their habits and wishes. Among these were the civil law (*Coutume de Paris*) with all the abominations of the feudal tenure, and the catholic religion, as the church establishment, in common with the Church of England. A popular Assembly, elected by the people—a Legislative Council appointed by the crown, styled the Provincial Parliament, were secured to them. The French language, in common with the English, was permitted to be used in all their judicial proceedings. The Common Law of England was only reserved to regulate the proceedings and punishment for crimes. With these privileges, the Gallo-Canadians appeared so well satisfied, that in our party, the social state; it is this—may capricious rebellion be lawfully undertaken by all who are strong enough, or who think themselves strong enough, to declare war? We are assured of our answer from the readers of the Standard. England must expend her last shilling, and transmit her last soldier, or put down rigorously, and without compromise, the Canadian rebellion. If she fails to do this her empire is but a name.

This is the state of the question between Great Britain and Lower Canada...are we, or are the rebels to give way? We think that this is scarcely to be inquired of Englishmen. The question is *not* a party question—it touches the very essentials of the social state; it is this—may capricious rebellion be lawfully undertaken by all who are strong enough, or who think themselves strong enough, to declare war? We are assured of our answer from the readers of the Standard. England must expend her last shilling, and transmit her last soldier, or put down rigorously, and without compromise, the Canadian rebellion. If she fails to do this her empire is but a name.

The effort must be made at once and decisively. We hope that before we have written, thousands of troops have been ordered for North America. The example of the war of 1776, so different in the merits of its origin, must teach the importance of time, and of acting with vigor and with power in the first instance. If troops are sent out by companies, or even by regi-

ments, they will be sent out for certain defeat, and the only memorial we shall have of their services will be disgrace and debt.

During the late war, the Canadians of Lower and Upper Canada, were still found as willing to remain as dependent colonies and with all their energies opposed the wishes of the United States to make them independent states. They were found in an unholy alliance, side by side fighting with the N. W. Indians, and multiplying the evils and horrors of war. Lower Canada though nominally dependent, is less burdened with taxes than any colony in the world. That she might be compensated with other blessings, incident to Independence, to make the increased expense of self-government of no consideration, is very possible, though doubtful. If with their Independence, the feudal tenure should be abolished, and the tenure of real property should be the same as in the U. States, good indeed would certainly result. But the French are so tenacious of their peculiar customs that they have never as yet established Registry Offices for recording deeds and mortgages—a reform in their laws, which the English party look upon as necessary, to encourage trade and emigration....They are, with some appearance of reason accused of being opposed to all emigration from England or the United States. After remaining more than a half century under the English Colonial system, the French have become restive and desirous of a French nationality. They wish to uproot all the English features of their constitution, and drive the Anglo-Saxons from the inheritance of the Gaul. I say, let them have independence, if they are educated for it & will fight gloriously to achieve it. Let us not encourage American citizens to pour in as volunteers to assist them. We are now at peace with England, and it is the interest of both nations to remain at peace with each other and the world. Once the Canadas were proffered independence by the United States....They could have acquired the dignity and fruit of independent States of the confederacy. They now, with a poor grace, can ask our assistance as a nation or as individuals.

\* Montgomery arrived before Quebec, 5th December, 1775. The small pox broke out in the camp a few days after. The snow had fallen most incessantly and encumbered the earth. The night of 31st December, 1775, between 4 and 5 o'clock, in the morning, amidst a heavy snow storm, Montgomery and Arnold made the attack.

#### ENGLAND.

From the London Standard 23d December, we extract the following on the affairs of Canada, which we are sure will be read with interest by our readers. The Morning Chronicle, a ministerial journal, writes in equally strong language, & recommends that measures of the most rigorous character be adopted by the Government against the Canadians. Both papers contain very lengthy reports of the debate on Canada, which we will lose no time in laying before our readers. Colonel Wetherall's despatch, detailing the particulars of the battle of St. Charles, is published in the Standard—*Montreal Herald*.

A British colony is in open rebellion without pretence of grievance. No violation of natural rights is or can be pretended—no claims inconsistent with the most unbounded personal and local liberty can be advanced—no tax has been imposed except by the authority of the local legislature (we believe no taxation exists)—no service extorted....The people of Lower Canada are as free as the people of England in whatever concerns legislation and government. For what, then, do they take arms against the law and the authority of their Sovereign? Ostensibly for a *fancy constitution*. For this fancy constitution they say that they violate the peace of society and murder the Queen's loyal subjects. Who does not see in this the assertion of a principle that must in its progress effect the dissolution of human society? A province—and if a province, why not a district, *arrondissement*, county, or township....dislikes, or for the sake of rebellion, affects to dislike, the constitution of government under which it is placed, no grievances, personal or more general, are seriously alleged....the constitution does not suit the taste of the inhabitants—they are regardless of the interests of the governing and protecting powers—their immediate humor must be indulged, or they plunge at once into rebellion.

Why do we press these considerations? First in behalf of our loyal fellow-subjects in Canada, who would be the first victims of successful rebellion, or even more fatal compromise. Next, because of the great principle that is upon trial. Let rebellion triumph in Canada. Every other dependency and colony will, as hatred, caprice, or interest shall avail itself of the precedent of Lower Canada; so that it may be predicted with perfect confidence that if we fail in the present contest, or give way through fear of the rebels, the sun of British Glory, wealth and power has set forever. Let every British soldier be sent to the scene of the great conflict. Great Britain is sound. To restore peace to Ireland it will be only necessary to recall Lord Mulgrave, and to give that proof which a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels of Canada will give—that with rebellion no terms will be kept. The Protestants of Ireland, with the loyal of the Roman Catholics, are more than sufficient for the defence of peace and order in their island when relieved from the trammels of a government directed by traitors. From the continent of Europe we have nothing to fear at this side of Russia, too distant to interfere before the contest shall have been decided, if only we act with promptitude and energy. From France we have no apprehension while Louis Philippe shall occupy the throne. He we firmly believe loves England and did he not he is too wise a man not to take warning by the fatal mistake of Louis the Sixteenth in aiding the United States. Spain is blotted out from the list of European powers; the King of the Netherlands is our faithful and attached friend notwithstanding all his wrongs; Prussia will not countenance a Popish, nor Austria a Jacobine rebellion. These considerations must not be lost sight of when men are disposed to frighten themselves with visions of a new American war like that of 1776, a war as unlike in its chances of success to that threatened by the Canadian rebels, as in the justice of its origin. It was by European aid—by the aid of France and Spain and Holland—that the United States effected their separation.

Montreal, Jan. 26.

Sixteen prisoners arrived in town on Wednesday evening from St. Johns, under

escort of Lieut. McDonald and the St. Johns Volunteers. They are charged with high treason and seditious practices. Amongst them are Dr. Brown, of Dunham Flat; M. Range, merchant, of L'Acadie; L. M. Decouine, notary, also of L'Acadie; a man of Vermont; one Pelletier, a journeyman printer. He was arrested at Yarmouth, endeavoring to reach the United States with letters from the friends of the refugees.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 60.

All the vicissitudes, not only of times and seasons, but likewise those of the dispensations of God's Providence, in his moral government of the world, pass before the fire side societies, of which the world is composed. Nothing in this world remains long in the same posture, and under the same appearance. All things are ever on the move. Time, how quickly it flies! One thing produces another, but God is the great and the first cause. Man himself, in all his glory and prime, is a weak changeable creature. At the age of fourscore how different he is from the man he was at the age of twenty! In his best estate he knows not what to-morrow will bring forth. Though he is endowed with reason and intelligence, yet because he is possessed of passions & feelings which are sometimes too strong for the control and guidance of reason, he cannot always answer for himself, that he will act agreeably to the purposes which he may have formed, or to the judgments which he may have pronounced—far less that, with the utmost vigilance in his power, he can guard against the cross accidents of life. Man is formed to be dependent upon God. He cannot direct his own steps. Even the heathen Poet knew that man, not like the dumb animals looking down to the ground, was created with an erect countenance, to look up to God.

We are ever on the move towards the grave, which leads to the chambers of the dead. I have seen the man on whom the storms of fourscore years and upwards, had spread their hoary frost, till his thin locks, over the pale forehead, were white as the driven snow—his limbs withered and shrivelled as a tree dried of its moisture, and stripped of its gay foliage by the cold blast of many a winter, no more to return; I have seen him weak and tottering, as the tender infant, depending on others for all the comforts which his helplessness required; but even then, in his forlorn condition, I have seen that his mind was alive; that his soul was full of vigour, and had an eye of faith which could penetrate through the gloomy atmosphere, surrounding him, to scenes beyond the boundaries of this vale of tears, and rejoice in the well grounded hope of soon exchanging a world of sorrow for rest and felicity in the kingdom of God.

The sufferings of the present life are not worthy of being compared with the glory that shall be revealed, and bestowed on the humblest of the children of God. The day of their emancipation will soon arrive.

I have seen the parent, contented and happy in the humble vale of life, suddenly, as if by a clap of thunder, by an accidental misstep, laid, for many days and wear-some nights, on the bed of sickness, under the most racking pain; yet under such adverse dispensations, I have seen patience under sufferings, meekness under trials, resignation to the will of God, under severe pain, and a faith which looked up to heaven through the dense clouds of sorrow, shining as in a dark place, to shew that religion is from God, and that God is with his people.

Go to the house of mourning, where the fatherless children and the widow are in affliction—where the world has withdrawn its charms—its friendship and its flattering promises;—where nothing remains but the cold chill of penury and want; and tears, unheeded, furrowing the cheek of the lonely. Go there that you may learn charity—that you heart may be softened by the sight of woe: especially when you have a fit of discontentment at your lot—when you feel your bowels of compassion closing up against demands made on your humanity, go there, and see how it will affect you. Cast an eye of compassion on the helpless little ones, whose bread-winners have been taken away, leaving but little for the maintenance of those who have mouths to eat, but whose tender age cannot provide.

‘Ah! little think the gay licentious proud, Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround; They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth, And wanton, often cruel, riot waste; Ah! little think they, while they dance along,

How many feel, this very moment, death, And all the sad variety of pain. How many sink in the devouring flood, Or more devouring flame. How many bleed, By shameful variance betwixt Man and Man. How many pine in want, and dungeon glooms; Shut from the common air, and common use Of their own limbs. How many drink the cup Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread Of misery. Sore pierced by wintry winds, How many shrink into the sordid hut Of cheerless poverty. How many shake With all the fiercer tortures of the mind, Unbounded passion, madness, guilt, remorse; Whence tumbled headlong from the height of life,

They furnish matter for the tragic muse. Even in the vale, where wisdom loves to dwell, With friendship, peace and contemplation join'd, How many, rack'd with honest passions, droop In deep retir'd distress. How many stand Around the death-bed of their dearest friends, And point the parting anguish. Thought fond man

Of these, and all the thousand nameless ills, That one incessant struggle render life One scene of toil, of suffering and of fate, Vice in his high career would stand appall'd And heedless rambling impulse learn to think; The conscious hand of charity would warm, And her wide wish Benevolence dilate; The social tear would rise, the social sigh; And into clear perfection, gradual bliss, Refining still, the social passions work.’

To read such thoughts as these, which have to recommend them, not only the attraction of beautiful language, the grave and animated imagery of dignified verse, but also, what is of greater value, the kindly sentiments of a feeling heart, must be a profitable exercise to every ingenuous mind. Man is a social being. He should weep with those that weep, as well as enter into their joy. The Lord of glory has left his poor to depend, in a great measure, on the kindness of those to whom he has given much. ‘He that lendeth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.’ The Lord will both acknowledge and reward the kindness, as having been done to himself, at the day of Judgment.

‘Father of light and life! thou good SUPREME! O teach me what is good! teach me THYSELF! Save me from folly, vanity and vice, From every low pursuit! and feed my soul With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure, Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!’

I would recommend it to those who have the comforts of life, if not to the extent of their covetous desires, yet in abundance for all necessary purposes, to read THOMSON'S ‘WINTER.’

J. R.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, FEB. 6, 1838.

The present crisis has made a wonderful discovery in governments. Even our Whig ministry have seen that conciliation—which consists in yielding to importunate clamour—can no more satisfy clamour than the rivers, ever discharging their running streams, can overflow the ocean; and that governments, to be good for anything, must exercise authority, and govern, as the name itself imports.

In the republican governments of America, which their writers have lauded to the skies as the perfection of human wisdom, a very alarming defect has been brought to light, viz. that of being totally destitute of legal, constitutional power, if not also of physical power, to govern society. The admission is made by the chief magistrate of the Union, his Excellency President Van Buren. To secure every man in the peaceful pursuit of happiness, and to restrain the evil minded, is the end of all governments,—of such as deserve the name. With

very few exceptions, little or no fault need be found with the printed documents of the States' authorities which bear on Canadian affairs. We do not here, however, allude to Gov. Marcy's message of the 2nd January. The most of them reason well, as Cato soliloquises with Plato's book before him; but when they come to act, they are either unwilling, consequently insincere, or they are unable to perform the functions of rulers. The people, in all directions, have acted in defiance of written wisdom, and proclaimed themselves above both law and government. A rebellion has broken out in both the Canadas, but having a government, and honesty among the loyal part of the community, the rebellion was soon put down. A rebellion has begun in the States. We call it rebellion, though it has hitherto been unbloody, and without fighting in battle, nevertheless it is a rebellion against the American government in principle. If it be not a rebellion, it is the completest manifestation of hypocrisy that this world has ever seen. But we still call it an American rebellion. It is as bold and as unblushing in town meetings and lawless resolutions, as our anti coercion meetings were since last March till November.

Town meetings have proclaimed

themselves above the laws of the States, and above the obligations of treaties entered into with foreign nations. They do not deny but that their servants, their President and Governors, are bound. For themselves, they are the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, and are not bound, neither by honour nor by the law of nations. They may, as the sovereign people, in contradistinction from their rulers, their servants, wage war against a nation in amity with the supposed organs of their government, without violating treaties—the sovereigns never made treaties—but if that nation resent the aggression, and give a salutary chastisement to the insult, that nation has violated the Treaty, but they have not. The doctrine is boldly maintained that the sovereign people may do whatsoever they please, but that British subjects must submit to be reviled, dictated to, invaded; plundered, and murdered, by the sovereign people, without a murmur and without resistance.

Well, let the sovereign people go on. They have themselves developed the defects of their government to the world. If the resolutionists have spoken truth, they are not far from reducing society to its original elements, where every one does what he thinks right in his own eyes.

Nations with which they have entered into treaties will, of course, understand them. The robbers of the public arsenals went out and in among them as if they had committed no crime. They did so under the eye of authority, if such it should be called. Judge Lynch had for years dispensed with Courts of Law and legal process to an alarming extent; but it is only of late that the rabble took it in their heads to arm themselves from the contents of the public arsenals. What has been done once with impunity can be done again. Let them see to it. They have taught the mob, how it may get arms. The lesson will not soon be forgotten. An audacious demagogue, whenever he chooses, knows how to arm a gang of lawless ruffians. The lawless example will recoil on themselves. We take no pleasure in forseeing how it must infallibly work, and the calamities it will bring, but the rebellion, in spirit and in principle, has already begun; and the government is found to be no obstacle in its way. Great Britain can, and will take care of herself, and of her dependencies. She never was in better trim; and we may add that the British Provinces of North America were never in better trim. The English population of both provinces are loyal, zealous, determined, and armed. They do not seek war; but they have discovered the perfidy of their southern neighbours. To condemn their usage of us when they thought our case was desperate; and their perfidious treatment of the Seminole and Cherokee Indians, one does not need to use his own reasoning at all. The spirited condemnation of the scandalous transactions by their own writers is enough. Neither do we require to say anything respecting the affair of the Caroline, but merely refer to their own authorised practice. The Attorney General of Upper Canada has set this subject in the clear light of truth. The sovereigns must not take it amiss if they be treated with a dish similar to that which was praised, when General Jackson was the Cook.

The London Standard, as published in the Montreal Herald, has come out strong against the Canadian rebellion. At that date, 23d Dec., the battle of St. Charles was known in England. What will they say when they hear of the American SYM-PATHY? Shall they not send over skillful physicians to cure the people of the SYM-PATHY? JOHN BULL does think in earnest of his children.

In the comparison made by the Quebec papers between the numbers that attended the rebellious meetings of the disloyal Canadians last summer, and the names or crosses, affixed to the late loyal addresses, presented to Lord Gosford, we observe that the county of Missiskoui is taken in as having furnished 1000 at a radical meeting. This is a gross mistake. There were not 150 radicals at the meeting of July the 4th. The rest, if any, were idle spectators. This County has nobly proved that we never had but few of that class. Where are they now? where?

Died, In this village, on the 30th ult., Mrs. John Frelich; in her 55th year. In St. Armand, on the 4th inst., Thomas, son of John H. N. Witeman; aged 13 years.

P. H. MOORE, Registrar.

## Register Office Notice.

THE subscriber begs to remind the public that fees for business done in this office are of small individual amount; that to open accounts for them must cause a great loss of time and, a great deal of labour without any remuneration whatever, besides considerable risk; and he begs therefore to say that all fees must be paid when the writings are lodged in office.

The subscriber begs farther to intimate that having been admitted by Leon Lalanne Notary Public as a partner in his business, he is ready to execute all kinds of notarial writings with promptness and at a moderate charge.

J. M. FERRES,

Deputy Registrar, Mississkoui.

## Notice.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts for Carding and Cloth dressings, must call and settle them either by payment or note, by the first day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.

JOHN SHATTUCK.

Is duly authorized to receive pay and receipt the same.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, Dec. 25th, 1837.

## NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

## Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

## Groceries, Hardware &



## Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

## LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality. Cash paid for

## Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

P. COWAN.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31ft—

N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted on note or book account to the estate of the late Capt. JONAS ABBOTT, of Abbott's Corner, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle the same without delay; and all persons holding just claims against said estate to present the same for liquidation.

MARY ABBOTT.

Executive.

Abbott's Corner, Jan. 21, 1838.

## Notice.

AT the monthly meeting of the Directors of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Missiskoui & Rouville, the following resolution was passed, viz.—That the Secretary be requested to give the following persons Powers of Attorney to prosecute and collect all sums due this company within the Parishes wherein said parties reside,—to wit:—

Jonathan Selly, Esq., Dunham,

O. J. Kemp, Esq., St. Armand East,

Nelson Adams, Bedford,

Isaac Hogel, Henryville,

H. Chapman, Esq., Clarenceville,

W. W. Smith, Philiburg.

By order of the Directors.

C. ROBERTS, Secy.

Philippsburg, Jan. 6th 1838.

PROSPECTUS.

## OF THE

## BEAVER FALLS UNION,

## AND

## BEAVER COUNTY ADVOCATE.

THE ‘Beaver Falls Union and Beaver County Advocate,’ will be more especially devoted to the paramount object of imparting correct information abroad, in relation to the general advantages and resources of Beaver county, and the great manufacturing facilities and commercial claims of Beaver Falls and its vicinity. For various commercial conveniences... undeveloped mineral wealth—unimproved water power, and manufacturing capacities—for the mild salubrity of its climate, and for the romantic beauty and sublimity of its scenery, Beaver county is not surpassed by any of the rival and thriving sections of the south and west. To present fairly our claims to public consideration—to point out the many inducements here presented to capital and enterprise, to exert their influence and efforts, in building up as nature has designed and contemplated a great manufacturing and commercial town, will be the primary duty of the Union and Advocate.

In accordance with public sentiment and expectations, the Union unfurls the banner of the ‘Supremacy of the constitution and laws and Integrity of the Union.’ It will yield its undeviating support to the cardinal measures and principles of the Whig party—comprising as they do, those elements of political policy and action that have essentially contributed to lay the broad foundations of our constitutional liberties, and as a people, given us station and rank among the nations of the earth. It will zealously contribute its aid in exposing the ruinous measures of the national administration, which with mad violence and desperation, has been peaceable tearing away the supports...sapping the strength and marring the symmetry of the noblest edifices of constitutional government, ever devised by human toils and virtues.

Conservative action and united resolution—compromising forbearance and enlightened patriotism, are indispensable to effect immediate political reform, and insure the wonted prosperity of the nation, and the permanent security of its free institutions.

The Miscellaneous department of the paper will be carefully supervised. It will be the aim of the Union to spread before its patrons a variety of entertaining and instructive information, such as to measurably satisfy the tastes and wishes of its readers. The rich fruits of science and the attractive flowers of literature will be so presented and displayed as to enlarge the understanding—enliven the imagination and mend the heart.

January 3d, 1838.

## James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

## & Blank-Book

Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive

assortment of School, Classical & Mi-

croscopic Books and Stationery, con-

sisting of nearly every article called for

in his line, which are received directly from the

Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold

for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine be-

fore purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled

and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt. Dec. 27, 1837.

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance £s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year, 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till torpid in writing and charged accordingly.

## STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,  
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.  
Galloway Freigh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.  
Abner Potter, Brome.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Bright, Sutton.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, Lacole.

Levi A. Coit, Pottown.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Horace Wells, Henryville.

Allen Wheeler, Noyan.

Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton

William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missouri Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freighsburg, all payments must be made.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

**A. V. V. Hogle,**

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay: and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

W. M. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West,  
July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

## New Firm



## New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Freighsburg, from this date, under the firm of **OREN J. KEMP & Co.**

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

**OREN J. KEMP.**

Freighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

## St. Johns & Troy

  
A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, I. C. to Troy the along the valley of the Pike and Mississoula Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Freighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Pottown, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

**FARE—3 Dollars, each way.**

J. CLARK, J. BALCH, C. ELKINS, A. SEARS, H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, Proprietors.

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